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### Business Notices.

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
CHARLES M. KRUTZ'S
Hinstrated Art. Notes.
Spring Exhibition.

President Arthur is using Angostura Birters. They are the best known preventive for all diseases originating from the directive organs.

P. T. BARNUM'S

Greatest Show on Earth and the Great London Circus combined.

Exhibiting in Madison quare Garden.

Monday, March 26, at 2 p. m.

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Two Menageries, Three Circus Companies, Hippodrome, Museum and Stage Performances. See advertisement in amusement columns. The Modemann Peerless Artificial Liesting on the state unsightly divisions on the gum. Exceedingly fine full sets, perfectly adapted to the anatomy of the mouth, and guaranteed to stand the test of time, \$1.57 and \$1.9 Paniess extracting with pure, fresh nitrous oxide, or laughing gas, direct from the cylinder, improved method, half the usual price, and no charge if artificial testh are to be inserted. In this department a lady in attendance, the time of the control The MODEMANN PEERLESS ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Tourists should go to Brazil and enjoy a tropical climate in its conlest season.
U. S. & BRAZIL MAIL S. S. Co., New York.

### TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States. 

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON-No. 1,322 F-st. LONDON-No. 26 Bedford-st., Strand, PARIS-No. 9 Rue Scribe,

## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 1.

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Russian police captured eight Nihilists after a stubborn fight. === Dennis Deasy and Patrick Flansgan were brought to trial in Liverpool yesterday for having explosives in their possession. === Mr. Parnell away toward her house unmolested, seems to be will visit Dublin ca. \_\_\_\_ One hundred and fifty persons were driven from County Mayo, Ireland, by famine. Serious floods, with loss of life, are reported from Charkoff, Russia, === It is reported that the French property of the Orleans Princes has been mortgaged for about \$15,000,000. === The Albanian troops are arming against Montenegro.

DOMESTIC .- John A. Morton, of Kansas, is talked of for the vacant Postmaster-Generalship. = All except one of the persons the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Friday are doing well. \_\_\_\_ Three Indians are murders by ported; the White Mountain tribes threaten go on the warpath. = Vignaux defeated Wallace in the billiard tournament at Chicage. == The boilers of a tug-boat on the Mississippi exploded; five persons are missing. A political quarrel at Rayville, La., resulted in the loss of two lives, \_\_\_\_\_ Dr. Nicholson, of Philadel-phia, has declined the office of Bishop of Indiana,

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A deficiency of \$9,000 has been discovered in the cashier's department of the Custom House, \_\_\_\_ A preparatory school for Princeton College is to be established at Lawrenceville, N. J. = Salmi Morse expressed himself yesterday as well satisfied with the rehearsal "The Passion." === The funeral of Lewis L Delafield was held. \_\_\_ There talk of forming a new medical society, in opposition to the County and State societies. = The failure of R & C. Degener, commission merchants, was announced, = Bernard Barwich has sued Miss Rebecca McLean, of Staple ton, S. I., for \$10,000 for breach of promise. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 83.35 cents. - Stocks were duli, but prices generally were higher, and they closed steady at some reaction.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair or clear and warmer weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 40°; lowest, 26°; average,

The contest between the conservative "old school "physicians and the more liberal members of the profession in regard to revising the code of medical ethics is still bitter. The conservative general practitioners are said to be "boycotting" the specialists-whom they charge with wanting to consult homeopathists merely in order to increase their business-that is, they are purposely sending them no cases.

A preparatory school which the trustees of the John C. Green estate intend to found at Lawrenceville N. J., will be a valuable addition to the educational system of the country. There this a lack of these schools in the Middle Atlantic States, and doubtless, with generous management, such as is promised, the new one will succeed from the beginning. It is to be moulded after the celebrated schools at Eten and Rugby in England. This insures on English flavor which may prove especially attractive to many persons. Although it is to have a separate Board of Trustees, the influence of Princeton College will doubtless be felt in the new institution. No better influence could be found.

A premature effort on the part of an impa tient Liberal to precipitate the action of the Commons on the question of the franchise has been rebuked by the abstention of members on both sides of the House. The extension of the franchise is a measure to which the present Ministry is fully pledged, but it has sen prudently kept in reserve for another year. Any great change in the voting connaturally to be followed by an immediate dis-

the close of the House's constitutional term. As there are no signs of any disposition on the part of Mr. Gladstone to appeal to the country this year, the equalization of borough and county suffrage is not a question of pressing importance at this session. The action of the House is adequately explained in our special cable dispatches. Mr. Arnold is a most industrious and zealous controversialist, who finds it irksome to await the orderly course of political events.

The Marquis of Salisbury does not despair of a political reaction in England against the modern plague of Liberalism. In his Birmingham speeches, of which our London correspondent telegraphs a brief summary, he announces with genial alacrity that the Tories have agreed upon a substitute policy to be held out to the constituencies at the general elections. He has been so long without a rival in the art of trenchant political criticism that it must be a painful experience for him to find his bitter diatribes answered by so stinging a sarcasm as Mr. Chamberlain's reference to the antiquated ceremonials of the Tory festival as "mediæval mummery" appropriate for the reception of "a statesmen two hundred years behind his time." That is not only finished epigram but truthful criticism. The fiery Marquis is by temperament and acquired habits of pessimism in political thought a Reactionary who is utterly out of place in the England of to-day. Mr. Chamberlam's power as a political organizer has long been recognized. His ability as a speaker seems to be rapidly increasing. Lord Rosebery is also steadily acquiring political influence, and seems destined to be a Premier one of these days.

The Democrats at Albany are determined to have all the offices in the gift of this city. They have passed a good many bad laws since January 1, but their crowning infamy is the insertion in the New-York Charter Amendment bill of a clause making the Police Board | importunately for money to hire a place big of this city a partisan affair. It has been discovered that the measure as it now stands legislates ont of office all the present Police Commissioners except the one whose term has the longest to run-this is the fragrant "Sid" Nichols. After May 1 the Board is to cousist of two members, and the new one is to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Aldermen. The clause in the present law, which makes the Board non-partisan, is omitted. The Mayor would appoint a Democrat, of course, for the Aldermen would by no possibility confirm a Republican. These changes in the bill were made secretly in the Committee, under the direction of the notorious "Mike" Murphy, and without the knowledge of the Republican members. The conspirators knew very well that their act would not bear the light of day. It is acknowleged by respectable men of both parties that we cannot have honest elections here unless the Police Board is non-partisan. A Democratic Board means a corrupt administration of the Bureau of Elections and the transformation of 2,500 policemen from guardians of the peace into political agents. It means a return to the methods of the Tweed Ring, and the complete corruption of New-York polities. The house has been swept and garnished since Tammany's old "Boss" died. Let the Democrats once get back again, and our last state will be worse than the first.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR IRISH CRIMES, Lady Florence Dixie's account of the mysterions assault made upon her at Windsor by two men masquerading in women's clothes must now be regarded as probably fictitious. The statement of the eye-witness who saw her standing on the spot where she says she was murderously attacked, and watched her walk conclusive testimony. The recital would appear. therefore, either a distorted fiction of a disordered moment, like one of Ophelia's dreams, or else a malicious invention inspired by a morbid passion for notoriety. Lady Florence's friends have a melancholy choice of alternatives. They will prefer to believe that she was the victim of an hallucination, and her hysterical condition when she met her husband and his servants tends to confirm this theory. She had also received threatening letters and may naturally be supposed to have been in an excited state of mind. There is evidence of a negative character pointing in the same direction. If she had deliberately resolved to invent so wicked a libel on the Irish people, it is reasonable to assume that she would have taken some precautions to avoid detection. For example, she would have planned a night scene at a distance from the public road, left some traces of a struggle on the mould, torn and slashed her dress and wounded herself and her dog. Lady Florence's friends may point to the clumsiness and speciousness of the plot as fair evidence that so sensible and experienced a woman could not have contrived it herself, and consequently that her imagination has duped her sober senses. On the other hand, if they cannot convince themselves that it was an hallucination, they must face the alternative and admit that her story is a mulicious fabrication, invented for the sole purpose of making herself a public heroine in England, in utter disregard of the cruel stigma which would be fastened upon Irish character. One of the lessons which this startling inci-

dent enforces is the glaring minetice of saddling the responsibility for individual crimes upon a whole race. If Lady Florence's imagination had been tricked under circumstances which would have left no discrepancies in the evidence, or if she had shown more skill in arranging the time and place of this fictitious encumter, and by giving herself several flesh wounds had succeeded in duping the English people, her assailants would have been generally recognized as Irishmen, and their cowardly deed would have blackened the reputation of the island. The reproach and infamy caused ingratitude toward a benefactor and a most cowardly assault upon a helpiess woman would have been shared by every Irishman. Public feeling in England would have been embittered, the sympathies of all civilized countries would have been estranged, and every Irishman having within him the faintest sense of manliness would have hung his head. The injustice of holding the Irish people responsible for a detestable crime, when it was only a case of woman's hysterics or craving for notoriety, is now apparent. We do not know, however, but that it would have been equally real and glaring if Lady Ftorence's recital had been the simple truth. Let us suppose that she had been attacked by a pair of miscreants. Those miscreants would have represented at most a small group of malevolent and heartless conspirators in Dublin or London. They would not have been commissioned by any considerable portion of the Irish population to commit so dastardly an outrage. Yet the responsibility for the crime would have been shifted upon the whole island. The reputation of the Irish people would have suffered intolerable disgrace.

It may be natural, but it is not just, to hold

other hand, it is both just and natural to hold the leaders of the Land movement responsible for that campaign of lawlessness and cutrage by which murderous instincts have been excited and the voice of conscience has been silenced. Lady Florence was not assaulted; but Mrs. Smythe was murdered on the highway while driving home from church; the Joyce women were butchered in their cabin; and many other helpless women have been stabbed and clubbed in the course of that social revolution for which Mr. Parnell and his associates gave the signal. These are not to be looked upon as individual crimes. They belong to a collective series of outrages and murders of which Mr. Parnell was making a political use. Neither he nor his followers evinced any adequate sense of the disastrons consequences of systematic law-breaking; they promoted the ends of violence and crime by their speeches in Westminster and by their silence in Ireland; and they cannot efface their personal accountability for those deeds of darkness by which public morals have been debauched and Irish honor foully polluted. What a different country Ireland would be to-day if in advocating the Land movement Mr. Parnell had adopted Mr. O'Connell's maxim: " Crime gives strength to the enemies of the cause!"

A BROOKLYN APOSTLE. For several months Brooklyn has had the services of an apostolic surgeon who cures all manner of diseases by laying his hands on the patient and saying a little prayer. He has been observed to cure 101 cases in thirty-six minutes by the watch. Dr. Menck is a very industrious doctor, and his claim that he has healed thousands does not seem unreasonable from his variety of apostolic view. He does not shun the public eye, but loves to heal the sick in a crowd, and spends his money freely advertising his apostolic powers. The hall where he practises celestial (or diabolical) medicine is not large enough to hold his patrons, and he begs enough to hold him. With a wisdom which the old-fogy style of apostle had not learned, Dr. Monck has established a sort of "Annex" or private hospital at his residence, and invented a an apostle in his own hired house. In public, his services are gratuitous (or rather Christ's services are); in private, these services are worth \$5 a head. He gives five minutes at the most to these private consultations and dispensations of heavenly healing; that is to say, he exacts one dollar a minute for his apostolic time. The discovery that people prefer to be cured in a small room rather than a large one, does credit to Dr. Monck's sagacity. The men of this world will respect his financial genius, though they may not think him much of an apostle. He is making hundreds of dollars a day; and if nobody finds out his little game and exposes it, will be able to retire rich in a year or

The money view of him is the only remarkable thing about Dr. Monck. Any good-sized Mormon elder could do as much healing per diem if he could get the greenbacks for doing it. There are probably one hundred men and women in the business of healing to short metre and silver tunes in New-York and Brooklyn. They do not all say the little prayer, but they all take all the money they can get. But Dr. Monck makes more in a week than they all do in a month. If we are to take a sober view of this matter, we shall be compelled to discredit the apostolic doctor. People die of diseases; if a beavenly healer cures thousands of people in a month, it ought to appear in the mortality reports. Unhappily no such appearance is put in, The death-rate remains stationary, with those slight oscillations which ordinary variations of heat and moisture account for. If this is explained by the alleged fact that Dr. Monck is considerably reduced in magnitude. The poot stupids who have tried to make fortunes out of pain-killers must look on Dr. Monck's great harvest of bank-bills with self-contempt. Dr. Monck has taught them that the little bottle of water with a stick in it is not necessary. He has even done away with the apostolic bottle of oil which Mr. Barnes tried recently in Brooklyn. The money-making "Annex" shows genius; but the vitalized handkerchief is a higher flight. Bottles are semi-civilized things, and have been known to be used by horse-doctors; a handkerchief, if it is clean, suggests delicacy and refinement. Speaking after the manner of men, "there's millions in it."

If anybody thinks this a serious business, we beg to assure him that anybody can heal all manner of aches. Get the patient's attention off from his pain, give his brain a quick action for a moment; then ask hom: "You feel better, don't you ?" Of course he feels better. It is a little trick at least 3,000 years old, and is to-day the best hold of quackery all over the world. If we are to be serious we must divide our sympathy between those whose religious convictions are shocked by this charlatanism disguised as Christianity, and that public which after thirty centuries can still be swindled out of its money by the best-exposed piece of quackery that was ever in the world. Something more than sympathy is due to another class of persons - the hopelessly diseased. There are poor women mortally ill with real cancers into whose cars injudicious friends pour the story of Dr. Monck's cures. One cannot think of such bewildered fellow-creatures with out the deepest and most painful commiseration. It is a last hope clutched at with feverish energy. In one such case, Dr. Monck is reported by the physician in attendance (who as a bighearted man rather than as a physician went with his carriage for the apostle) to have asked \$100 for going, and to have finally refused to go when he learned that the patient was too poor to pay \$50. Such a case chokes an honest devil (if there be one) with rage. It is all we can bear to know that a poor woman dying in this horrible way is deluded into false hopes. by what would have seemed the basest act of The agony she feels when only her poverty seems to stand between her and the healing touch must be left to the contemplation of beings who are more or less than men.

MISS CHARLESWORTH AND THE SALVA-

TION ARMY. A romantic story bearing on Daudet's new novel comes to us through letters which have been published during the last month in The London Times. It appears from them that the Rev. Samuel Charlesworth, of Clapham Common, has a daughter, Mand, age seventeen, a troubled with diffidence or regard for her pastors or masters, either natural or spiritual. The young lady, according to her father's statement, was thrown two years ago in contact with members of the Salvation Army, and resolved to desert her home and to become a working officer in the Army. As the girl was still only a child, delicate in body and temperament, and a schoolgirl, her father peremptorily forbade her to leave home, and wrote to the leaders of the organization pleading with them not to interfere with her, at least until she had reached an age when she would have wisdom ever may have been the first intention of architects

solution, and consequently should be passed at | committed either there or in England. On the | cide properly upon so important a step. These They held that the service of Jesus was paramount to all family ties; his daughter was only one of many boys and girls whom they had induced to leave their homes contrary to the wishes of their friends. Mr. Charlesworth be the abodes of ease and luxury, they have, in contemporized; tried to interest his daughter in other Christian work; took her to Paris and endeavored to induce her to take part in quiet work for the poor.

But all to no purpose. She must take her religion hot and high-flavored or not at all. She left him lamenting like Lord Ullin on the bank of decorous respectability (or, as some would say, Christian sobriety), and she plunged into the full tide of excitement. She donned the uniform and went with Miss Booth to Geneva, where the two young apostles were summarily brought before the courts on a charge of disorderly conduct. Miss Charlesworth bore herself as a heroine should. She gave the magistrates the lie, talked of their "cross and unsaved faces"; kneeled down and "prayed aloud and felt the better for it": and when worsted in the fight and ordered with her companion to quit the Canton, she wrote home a glowing account to England of her sufferings. It is amusing to observe the effect of this apmore repulsive to English traditions than the premiums, withdrew, one after another, from the peal on the English press. Nothing could be whole conduct and adventure of the young woman; the most emancipated American girl that ever outraged British propriety fell short of this. But the courage and grit with which she faced the Genevese authorities touched the English pride and love of fair play. In one leading journal she is described as a "Lamb the average New-Yorker, is their expensiveness. among Wolves"; even The Tames just hints a fault and hesitates dislike of her course, white the inferior papers, which denounce the Salvation Army, hail this pretty, well-born girl as a " sauguine and tender soul," a Christian

martyr. Americans are used to all kinds of social and religious eccentricities, and tolerate them with a large good-nature. The Salvation Army may have a good work to do; it is organized and directed with much executive ski'l and acuteness, by men whose motives have not yet been impagned in England, where they nice distinction between an apostic in public and have been longest known. We have nothing to say just now of the Army or its wor. But we do say emphatically that young delicate girls and children can always find work for their Saviour, if they are minded to do it, in their own homes, by which they will serve Him and win others to purer lives and better thoughts much more effectively than by wearing a uniform and marching through the streets shouting hymns.

Proposals through private sources bave recently been made by some of the leading officials of this Army in England that the adventuresses and unquiet, clever, vagabondish women (who are supposed, to abound in American cities) should be induced to go to London, there to have "work" assigned them. Fifteen-year-old girls such as this Miss Charlesworth, with pure soals and inflamed imaginations, can hardly work to much advantage on the streets, in gin-shops and haunts of vice, side by side with these women. At least we should recommend a few years' strict devotion to school-books, to the homely precepts of old-fashioned parents, to the influences of home and a quiet church, before they choose to enter upon such a career for the

glory of God. CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT-HOUSES. New-Yorkers are always deluding themselves with the belief that they are on the eve of getting a decent, if not desirable, place to live at a reasonable rate. The fact that they have never done so hitherto seems to make them all the more confident that they will do so to the immediate future. The latest plan for securing a home at a moderate price -moderate, that is, for this city-was the pian of engaged in curing aches that are not mortal, the what is called Co-operative Apartment Hotses. It block of wood with a jack-knife, and, with a wernengaged in curing aches that are not mortal, the what is called Co-operative Apartment Hotses. It importance of having an apostle among us is was first put forward some three years ago, and to paper, called The Harpswell Banner. He continued ead the namphlets then issued by the parties interested, one would have thought the perplexing problem had been solved at last. The assertion was made, and figures and diagrams rendered it plansible, that a pleasant and permanent home might be had for an original outlay of about \$5,000 at a current annual expenditure of from \$250 to \$350. This was so very attractive on its face, being much less than one-half of what would be the ordinary cost, that there was little trouble in finding persons ready to share in the enterprise. Before it had been completed they discovered that the estimate, as usually happens, had been far too low; that they had spent nearly twice the amount named; and they have since learned that their current expenses are three or four times as great as had been anticipated. Not a little of this latter may be due to unforeseen contingencies and to the extraordinary disbursements commonly required for a new house

during its first and second years. Nevertheress, it may be generally said that the ardent hopes cherished and the flattering promises made for co-operative apartments have not been realized. Since the beginning of 1880 a number of co-operative partment-houses have been built and many more are building; but all of them have greatly exceeded the cost primarily contemplated and are tikely to continue to exceed it. Those oncerned in their erection are very act to put the figures tower than is warranted in order to offer sufficient inducement to persons of moderate means anxious to secure a home of their own Most people after they have been fairly launched in an undertaking will spend a sum of money which they would not have thought of spending at the outset. For persons having co-operative apartments in mind it would be prudent to double the estimates given both of original outlay and angual expenditure; and even then the figures may be

Outrun.\\Whoa co-operative apartments were first talked of they were to'be within the reach of the financial lower middle class; anybody who had saved a few thousand doliars would, it was maintained, be able to compass one of them. This has proved to be fallacious. The realiy cheap houses that were to be put up exist to this day only on paper; those that were to be comparatively cheap became comparatively dear. The first one or two houses built, not withstanding the financial disappointment to their owners, were much less costly than any of their successors have been. In these no pretence has been made of economy; everything has aimed at expense, under the name of elegance, which must be roundly paid for everywhere, particularly in New-York. Persons who can put \$20,000 to \$25,000 or more into an apartment, with a considerable sum besides for tunning expenses, are entirely beyond the needs of the class who were to be helped by co-operative apartments, Sympathy would be wasted on them; for they have enough to live comfortably even here, where comfort in any strict sense is reserved for folks of liberal incomes.

Elaboration and extravagance, which are the bane of the metropolis, are, with one or two exceptions, conspicuous in all the co-operative apartmenthouses that have been built and are still building. high-spirited, nervous, devout girl, very little | Co-operation, which ought to be prompted in the main by views of economy, has resulted, as respects domiciles, in monetary excess. For example, it was proposed, more than a year since, to erect a cooperative apartment-house in Madison-ave. for \$100,000. Then the amount was extended to \$150,000, which was repeatedly increased it had reached, we understand, \$375,000; thus becoming so expensive that nearly all the original owners (most of them possessed of modest means) were obliged to sell out. The same thing has happened elsewhere. Indeed, there appears to be no present prospect of the erection of any cheap or reasonable houses of this kind. What-

tures, economy has now usused to be thought of. Every one of them, whether finished or began, or merely projected, is in Fitth or Madison ave., in Fifty-seventh or Fifty-ninth st., or other quarters known as fashionable, where real estate is so valuable that only high-priced houses can consistently be built. Designed from the start to be costly, to sequence, no interest for the many, to whom such dwellings would naturally appeal, and for whose special benefit, it has been assumed, they were intended.

One reason why co-operative apartments, aside from their sumptuous character, have been and are so dear, is that speculators, being their promoters, get their profit by the terms on which outsiders are taken into the scheme. Thus the prices that the latter pay actually put a handsome bonus, without any suspicion of the fact, into the pockets of the former, who have self-advantage by a pretence of enterprise or benevolence. Some of these speculators have been co-operators in three or four or more apartment-houses at the same time, but have remained such only until they could dispose of their interest at a considerable advance. As a recent act of the Legislature has empowered owners of apartments in an apartment-house to sell, and convey legally, what they own, just as they would sell an entire building, the temptation and facility to operate in this way have been materially increased. In a number of these houses, nearly all the present owners are different from the original owners, who, through various causes independent of seductive association. This uncertainty of permanent ownership has prevented many from joining co-operative schemes for building, since personal acquaintance with one's partners, individually, financially, and morally, is considered very important in any such undertaking. But the chief, in fact the insuperacle objection to co-operative apartments in the eyes of Year before last they were so to reduce the cost of living here as to make it possible for salaried men, and men of moderate income, to secure a desirable home. But all such hope has been surrendered for the reasons assigned, and the domiciliary problem in Manhattan is still as far from solution as ever.

#### PERSONAL

General Francis A. Walker will deliver the oration at the opening of the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Institute Fair, in Boston, next Septem-

"His Most Illustrious Highness," President Blanco, of Venezuela, wears the uniform of a French Field-Marshal, and goes about surrounded by a guard of picked men, showily attired and armed with Remington rifles.

abably the "father of the stage" in England . J. B. Johnstone, who has just completed his eightieth year and is nightly acting with great success in "The Silver King" in London, taking the part of the old peasant in the later scenes. He is the author of some 200 plays, including adapta-tions, and has received for them an average of about \$25 a play.

In answer to some complaints that Princeton Colege was not properly recognized in the arrangements for unveiling the statue of Professor Henry in Washington, Professor Baird says that two officers of Princeton will take part in the ceremonies, one offering the opening prayer and the other pronouncing the benediction. President Noah Porter, of Yale, was selected to deliver the oration as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

John Howard Payne's eldest sister, Eloise, lies buried in an old cemetery at Lancaster, Mass., beneath a large white marble tablet supported by six stone pillars, which stand apon a red sandstone base. The monument was erected by John G. Palfrey, who was her schoolmate, and it bears besides her name and age (31), these inscriptions: "She will be talked of but little while, and, forgotten by society, will survive only in a few hearts, where the memory of such a being is immortal."—"Sink into dust, frail covering of a purified sprit! Parent earth, receive thine own! God in heaven, take her soul to Thee!"

The Rev. J. S. Swift, who died at Wilton, Mc., a few days ago, was one of the oldest journalists in that State, and probably the most enthusiastic. In his youth he purchased " for a song" a small font of worn-out brevier type which had been pied in a Bath newspaper office. He sorted it, arranged it in a case of his own construction, made a wooden chase and some tin rules, engraved a heading on a postion in a regular newspaper office. He was actively engaged in journalism for nearly lifty years,

A correspondent of The Cleveland Leader called on John McCullengh, in Washington, last week. The tragedian, not noticing his vistor's card and supposing him to be an aspirant to histrionic honors, ntimated that his time was limited and his charge for talking one dollar a word. Then he demanded of the correspondent: "Are you studying for the stage?" " No." "Haveyon written a play ?" "Autograph ?" "No!" "Life insurance ? Book agent ?" "No!" "Well, what ?" "Newspaper. agent ?" See card. Health! Cloveland anxious. Favorite actor. Much interest." "Oh," replied Mr. McCulcugh, "much better! Quite well! Teil Cleveland. Good town! Here all week! Go to Cincinnati! Big time! Previous engagement. Must go Sorry. Goed-by!"

### GENERAL NOTES.

The workmen in the great salt mine on Avery's Island, Louisiana, have recently uncovered a heap of bones which apparently belong to a remote peried and are possibly relies of a long defunct mustod They are about to be sent to the Smithsonian Institu-tion where their character and value will be determined.

The favorite story in the primer from which the children of Venezuela learn to read is an en ticing version of the yarn about the late George Washington and his hatchet. The story is rendered more impressive by two illustrations, one representing the hatchet and the other the man who used it.

A frugal old farmer named John Peck, who lived near Paducah, Ky., died on March 7 a minute too soon for the welfare of his family. On his death-bed he called his youngest son to his side and imparted the unexpected intelligence that he had laid by \$1,000 for each f his seven children. He was going on to say where he had hid it by when death snatched him and left his heirs in darkness. A search has since discovered \$3,600 in gold in a couple of hidden jogs, but the rest of the treasure is still unfound.

At a recent meeting of the School Board of Wick Burgh, Scotland, a member proposed that Henry George's work on " Progress and Poventy" should be in troduced as a text book in the schools, arguing that the rising generation ought to be instructed on the subject or relation to the soil and on other matters affecting their independence and salf-reliance. After some debate it was discovered that the member who effects the motion was the only one who kness anything about the book, and the question was postponed until the next meeting in order that the other members might inform themselves as to its contents.

Among the papers lately distributed by the French Anarchists through the so diers' barracks at Paris are several describing the proper method of procedure in case of an insurrection. The soldier must first set fire to his barrack, beginning with the mattresses. If possible, a compound of petroleum and alcohol should be used for this purpose, though petrolcum alone will do and even a simple candle is, of course, better than and even a simple candle is, of course, better than nothing. When the fire is under way he must turn on all the jets of gas in the corridors and apartments, and in the midst of the confusion force the officers to join the revolt, or slay the recalcitrants. He must then join the people in the streets and help to burn the public buildings, beginning with the police offices. Besides alcoholized petroleum he should be furnished with a still deadher agent, namely, petroleum essence saturated with white phosphorus.

A popular Parisian singer as she entered the theatre on a recent evening received from the doorkeeper a bundle which provoked great merriment when opened it in the green-room. It contained a roasted chicken with a note from an ardent admirer begging that she would send her portrait and "something belonging to her which she held to be precious" to a given address. As the lady happens to be married her husband undertook to cool the arder of her correspondent by a reply which ran thus: "Sir, as my wife is busy dressing er last baby (a girl, dear sir,) she requests me to answer your note and to send you my portrait, her husband peing, she assures me, what she deems most precious—at being, and saviers me, what and deems most precious—at least, at present. With regard to her photograph you will find this at Nadar's, and I may tell you that the renowned photographer makes a great reduction when large quantities are taken. And, finally, my daughter being now six months old, you might a little later on, in transferring to the child the great love you express for the mother, become my son-in-law. Who knows I Yours truly, X—."

MR. THOMAS'S CONTINENTAL TRIP. The most remarkable concert tour ever made for this country will be begun by Theodore Thomas and his orchestra this month. It will extend from Baltimore to San Francisco, will include in its

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

A GREAT CONCERT TOUR.

circuit thirty cities, and will last from April 26 to July 7. During the seventy-three days inclusive between those dates seventy-three concerts will be given, and in tweive cities the performances will rise to the dignity of festivals in which local chorus societies will take part. In many of these festivals "The Redemption," "The Messiah" and "Elijah" will be given entire, and at others selections from those works will be given with parts of "Lohengrin," "The Damnation of Faust" and other choral works. The tour has been organized by Seymour E. Locke, who originated the project. He hires Mr. Thomas and his orchestra for a specified sum, and they have no pecuniary risk whatever. Mr. Locke has been in each of the cities where the concerts are to be given, and in all of them, except San Francisco, has sold the concerts in advance, It is a striking tribute to Mr. Thomas's national reputation that in none of the cities has there been the slightest difficulty in securing the necessary guarantee. Mr. Locks says that he could easily have obtained double the amount asked in every case. In many cities there was great competition among local managers for the privilege of buying the concerts, there being in some instances as many as nine separate applications. The guarantee funds range from \$1,250 for a single concert to \$25,000. The larger sums were raised by the citizens of the various places. In Denver the Board of Trade called a meeting and raised the \$25,000 needed. The aggregate of all the funds is \$198,000, all of which has been paid in and deposited. In San Francisco, where the most elaborate festival is to be given, Mr. Locke declined to accept any price for the series, preferring to give the performances

> \$22,000 had been subscribed on March 25. The travelling forces will consist of Mr. Thomas and his orchestra of sixty men, selected from the Philharmonic Orchestra; Mrs. Humphrey Allen, of Boston, and Mrs. Norton Hartdegen, of New-York, soprani ; Mrs. Belle Cole, contralto ; Mr. Fred Harvey, tenor; Mr. Franz Remmertz, bass; Madame Rivé-King, solo pianist. The tour will open at Baltimore in a festival on April 26, 27 and 28. There will be four concerts, three evening and one matince. For these a guarantee of \$8,000 has been The festival will be given under the auspices of the Baltimore Oratorio Society, whose chorus of 400 voices will take part. The first night will be devoted to "The Redemption," the second to "Elijah," and the third and matinée will consist of miscellaneous orchestral and solo selections.

as his personal speculation. It is estimated that

the subscription there will reach \$50,000. Over

From Baltimore they go direct to Pittsburg, where a second festival will be given on April 30 and May 1 and 2, consisting of three evening concerts and a matinée, for which a fund of \$6,000 has been raised. There will be a chorus of 500 voices, composed of the Pittsburg Musical Union and a vocal society from the neighboring town of Sewickiey. "The Redemption" will be given on one evening, and portions of "The Messiah" and "Elijah" and miscellaneous selections will be given at the other performances. A single concert will be given at Bradford on May 3, and another at Buffalo on May 4, each of which has been sold in advance for \$1,500. A matinée and an evening concert will be given at Cleveland on May 5, for which \$2,000 has been paid. Three concerts will be given at Columbus on May 7 and 8-two evening and one matinee-for which \$3,000 has been paid. There will be one at Dayton on May 9, and one at Indianapolis May 10: each sold in advance for \$1,500.

The third festival will be given at Louisville, Ky., on May 11 and 12. There will be two evening concerts and a matinée. At the first evening performance "The Redemption" will be given, and at the second selections from "The Messiah" and Eijah." The matinée will be a miscellaneous orchestral and solo concert. The choral force will be the Louisville Musical Union, with 600 voices. The concerts are sold for \$4,000.

The fourth festival will be given at Memphis on May 14 and 15. This will consist of two evening concerts and a matinée. On the first evening "The Redemption" will be given, and on the second "Elijah." The matinée will be a miscellaneous orchestral and solo concert. also \$4,000. The singing will be by a large local charus. A single concert will be given in Nashville on May 16, for which \$1,500 has been paid. Oa the 17th "The Redemption" will be given in Cincinnati with the May Festival Chorus and with the orchestra increased by local musicians to 100 men. It is the intention of the May Festival Association to make this a gala performance. Two

thousand dollars has been paid for it in advance. After the performance in Cincinnata a special t ain will take the troape to St. Louis, where the fifth festival will be given on May 18, 19 and 20 For this \$5,500 has been paid. One evening will be devoted to "The Redemption," another to selections from "The Messiah" "Elijah," and there will be a matinée of sacred music on Sunday, including the "Eroica" Symphony and Wagner selections. A large body of local singers will form the chorus.

The sixth festival will be given at Kansas City Mo., on May 21, 22 and 23, consisting of four concerts, for which the fund is \$7,000. On the first evening the prologue and first part of "The Redemption," and selections for the orchestra and soloists, will conditute the programme. On the second the first act of "Lohengric," and selections from "The Messiah," "Elijah" and "The Damnation of Faust," will be given. The third concert and the matinée will have miscellaneous programmes for the erchestra and solo performers. The chorus will number 700 voices, made up from Kansas City, Leavenworth Topeka and St. Joseph.

After giving two concerts in Keokuk on May 24 and 25, for \$2,500, the seventh festival will be held in St. Paul on May 28 and 30. It will consist of four concerts, for which there is a fund of \$8,900. four concerts, for which there is a fund of \$8,900. At tha first concert the last act of "Lohengrin," Gade's "Erl King's Daughter," and selections from "The Messiah" and "Elijah" will be given; at the second, the second part of "The Redemption" and some orchestral selections, and the third and fourth will be by the orchestra and sole performers. The choral force will be the St. Paul Musical Society of 400 voices.

The eighth festival will be at Minneapolis on May 29 and 31. It will comprise four concerts and has a fund of \$8,000. The programmes include selections from "The Redemption" and "The Damation of Faust," and "Elijah" entire. The chorus will be the Minneapolis Musical Union of 380 voices.

Yolces.

From St. Paul the troupe will go direct to Sea Francisco for the minth festival, which will be the great event of the tour. They will strive there on June 6, and the festival will open on the 7th and great event of the tour. They will strive there on June 6, and the festival will open on the 7th and continues to the 13th. There will be seven concerts in all. They will be given in a great payilion which will seat 8,000 people and has been especially fixed up for the occasion at an expense of \$15,000, with 100 private boxes, a vast strge and sounding board. There will be a Beetheven night and a Wagner night, and nights for "The Redemption," "The Mesciah" and "Elijah." A chorus of 1,000 voices has been in training for several months. The celestial chorus ta "The Redemption" will be sung by 500 boys. Selections from "The Damnation of Faust" will be given at some one of the concerts. Miss Thursby will be added to the solo singers.

On the return trip the first stop will be at Salt Lake City, where the tenth festival will be given on June 15 and 16, in the Mormon Tabern-cie, which seats 11,000 people. The programmes are not yet completed, but it is expected that they will include choral works in which the Mormon choir of 3,000 voices will be heard. A guarantse of \$20,000 has been made. There will be two evening concerts and a matinée.

The eleventh festival will be given at Deuver, and will last from June 18 to June 27 Theory will be given.

The eleventh festival will be given at Deuver, and will last from June 18 to June 23. There will be seven concerts, for which the programmes are not yet finished. The festival will be held in a pavilion fitted up and arranged like that in San Francisco. A fund of \$25,000 has been subscribed and paid.

and paid.

A single concert will be given in Topeka ou June 25 for \$1,250; one in Leavenworth on the 26th for \$1,400; one in St. Joseph on the 27th for \$1,800; one in Lincoln, Neb., on the 28th for \$1,500, and then will come the twelfth and final festival at Omana on the 29th and 30th. There will be twe evening concerts with chorus-singing, and a mate